

ART 34 AMDT

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Claims

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1. A method for cleaning surface or waste water in which the water is supplied to a sludge separator, biopond or the like for separating of suspendable material, characterized in that the water thereafter is supplied to one or several biostep filters in which the water is made to pass a permeable material of a type at which a permeable bioskin may be made to grow to create micro processes without lowering the permeability, whereby a deposition of pollution will take place at the filter or filters, whereafter the water is forwarded to the upper or lower portion of a sorbent chamber in which the water is made to flow through a sorbent material in which a ion exchanger process occurs and thereafter is run off to a recipient, the biostep filter used being comprised of pure polyethene of sintered ceramic-type for best permeability to prevent organic material of BOD to grow on the grains of the sorbent filter.
2. The method according to claim 1, characterized that as sorbent material a natural material with high phosphorus and heavy metal bindning capacity, for example calcium silicate, is used.
- Sub A1>* 3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the sorbent material is stirred.
4. The method according to claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that the water to be cleaned is sprinkled over the sorbent material.

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*sub A15*

5. The method according to any of claims 1-4, characterized in that the sorbent material is used as soil improvement agent.

6. The means according to claim 5, characterised in that the biostep filter comprises pipe shaped bodies (42, 48) of a permeable material arranged so that the water flows from the outside of the body to its inside while depositing pollution at the external mantle surface of the pipe shaped body (42, 48), where a biological micro-process is created and proceeds without influences on the permeability of the material.

*sub A20*

7. The means according to claim 5 or 6, characterised in that the sorbent filter comprises manifold means (30, 44) for distribution of the water over the sorbent material, which is provided at a perforated bottom in the sorbent filter.

8. The means according to anyone of the claims 5 - 7, characterised in that the sorbent filter comprises an agitator (98) for stirring of the sorbent material.

9. The means according to claim 6, characterised in that the pipe-shaped bodies (42, 48) is inserted in a plate (52) and has an opening from the inner of the body which opens up above the plate (52), which is sealingly mounted in a filter chamber (36, 46) in which the water flows into (at 16, 116) the chamber underneath the plate (52) and through the bodies (48) to the upper of the plate (52) and from there further to an outlet (20) from the chamber (46).

10. The means according to claim 9, characterised in that the plate (52) has struts (58) directed downwards, dimensioned so that they force the plate, against the hydrostatic pressure of the water, against a support bracket (56) provided at the

inner periphery of the filter chamber (46) while a seal (54) supports inbetween.

*sub A3>* 11. The means according to anyone of the claims 5 to 10, characterised in that the biostep filter (36), the sorbent filter (40) and the pump station (38) are built together in a compact house (34), divided into three corresponding chambers.

12. The means according to the claims 5-11, characterised in that the sorbent filter comprises a chamber (72) in which a number of receptacles (74) with sorbent material are inserted, the water from the previous biostep filter is fed to the receptacles at their upper portion (fig. 6) or bottom (fig. 7).

13. Using of a permeable material at which a bioskin is created, where a biological microprocess proceeds, as material in a biostep filter according to anyone of the claims 5-12.